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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/905,698	07/10/2001		Richard R. Dickson	00-714	6169
719	7590	11/15/2004		EXAMINER	
CATERPIL			FAYYAZ, NASHMIYA SAQIB		
100 N.E. AL		CEEI	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
PEORIA, II		490	2856		

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/905,698	905,698 DICKSON ET AL.		
Office Action Summary		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Nashmiya S. Fayyaz	2856	g~)	
The MAILING DATE o	f this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence add	ress	
A SHORTENED STATUTOR THE MAILING DATE OF TH - Extensions of time may be available after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing If the period for reply specified above - If NO period for reply is specified above - Failure to reply within the set or exter	IIS COMMUNICATION. under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: ng date of this communication. is less than thirty (30) days, a reply ve, the maximum statutory period ided period for reply will, by statute than three months after the mailing	Y IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MON 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (3 vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS, cause the application to become ABANI g date of this communication, even if time	be timely filed O) days will be considered timely. From the mailing date of this component (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.	
Status					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.3) ☐ Since this application	is in condition for allowar	eptember 2004. action is non-final. nce except for formal matters x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 1	•	merits is	
Disposition of Claims					
4)	r(s) is/are withdrawallowed. ejected. objected to.	wn from consideration.			
Application Papers					
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	i is/are: a) acc st that any objection to the neet(s) including the correct	epted or b) objected to by drawing(s) be held in abeyance tion is required if the drawing(s)	. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFF		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			•		
12) Acknowledgment is material All b) Some * c; 1. Certified copies 2. Certified copies 3. Copies of the ceapplication from	None of: of the priority document of the priority document ertified copies of the prior the International Bureau	s have been received. s have been received in App rity documents have been re	lication No ceived in this National S	itage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO	-892)	4) ☐ Interview Sum	imary (PTO-413)		
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent D Information Disclosure Statement Paper No(s)/Mail Date	rawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/M	fail Date mal Patent Application (PTO-	152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 1, it is unclear how it is recited that a "constant mass flow stream" is "connected to the inlet..." since a "variable mass flow stream" is recited as "connected and summed with the constant mass flow stream".

Therefore, it would appear that since the variable mass flow stream is summed with the constant mass flow stream, it is no longer accurate to indicate that the *inlet* to the partial flow dilution tunnel is connected to a *constant* mass flow stream. Further, in claim 3, it is indicated that the variable flow stream is connected "in parallel with" the constant flow stream which appears to be incorrect since they are recited as "summed" in claim 1 which would not be the case if they were in parallel. In claim 6, on line 4, "the flow of intake air" lacks antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1, 2 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hendren et al (PG Pub# US2003/0136177). As to claim 1, as best understood, Hendren et al disclose an emission sampling apparatus including a dilution tunnel 20 with inlet 17 with a sampling system 70,72,74, exhaust 11 of engine 12, flow control valve 28, second mass flow controller 36, filter 34 with a dilution air control arrangement 42/50 having a constant mass stream via fixed flow rate pump 29 and a variable flow stream "connected with" and "summed with" the constant stream via

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variably controlled solenoid valve 28, see figs 1-2. Further, it is noted that a mass flow controller, per se is not designated by Hendren et al. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have designated the computer controlled solenoid valve 28 as a mass flow controller as it performs the function of controlling the flowrate. As to claim 2, usage of a critical flow venturi is old and well-known for flowrate control. Therefore, the inclusion of a venturi in addition to valve 28 is considered to have been a matter of design choice obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the additional control of the flowrate. As to claim 9, note LFE 40 at the air intake of engine 12.

3. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hendren et al in view of Kono- U.S. Patent # 4,067,300. As to claim 10, Hendren et al do not elaborate on the type of laminar flow measurement used in the LFE 40. However, in a related prior art device, Kono discloses using the pressure differential at the intake port of the engine which is generated in a laminar flow meter, see col. 4, lines 46 et seq. Therefore, usage of a pressure differential measurement with laminar flow element is considered to have been a matter design choice obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of the teaching by Kono as a known expediency for measuring the air intake flowrate. As to claims 11-13, usage of a selectable gain circuit to provide the "computer control" provided to the LFE is considered to have been a matter of design choice obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. Also the computer would have obviously 1 or more channel inputs or course settings.

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Double Patenting

4. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

5. Claims 1-13 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 14-52 of copending Application No. 10/692871. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because all the limitations of claims 14 and 34 of application # 10/692871 are found in the present application, **as it is now amended**.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nashmiya S. Fayyaz whose telephone number is 571-272-2192. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays and Thursdays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hezron E. Williams can be reached on 571-272-2208. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

HEZRÓN WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800

Examiner Art Unit 2856

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